

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR.  
**WILLIAM MEDILL,**  
Of Fairfield.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,  
**JAMES MYERS,**  
Of Lucas.

FOR JUDGES SUPREME COURT,  
**WILLIAM KENNON,** of Belmont,  
**R. B. WARREN,** of Franklin.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,  
**WM. D. MORGAN,** of Columbiana.

FOR TREASURER OF STATE,  
**JOHN G. BRESLIN,** of Seneca.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,  
**WILLIAM TREVITT,** of Franklin.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,  
**G. W. MCCOOK,** of Jefferson.

FOR MEMBER BOARD PUBLIC WORKS,  
**JAMES B. STEEDMAN,** of Lucas.

George III and the Know Nothings.

The men who arraigned George III in the Declaration of American Independence were specific in their charges, as they were open in their avowal of them. Their bill of indictment contains twenty-eight distinct counts among the earliest of which is the following:

"He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the laws for the naturalization of foreigners, refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of land."

The authors of the constitution were imbued with the spirit of the Declaration. They knew how power tended to abuse, and they guarded all their grants of it by cautious limitations. They knew in what they had suffered from tyranny, and there were certain rights which they secured to themselves and their descendants. They understood the value of free religion, free speech, and free press, because they had not always had them; and the privilege of assembling publicly to discuss public abuses was with them all the more dear, in consequence of the difficulties which in some periods of their history they had seen attending it. They granted away no authority to government to interfere with any of these rights. But their constituents were not satisfied with this. They meant to leave nothing to implication when they felt their dearest interests involved. So the constitution was amended as soon as formed; and whoever desires to understand what our fathers valued most as personal rights should read the first ten amendments of the constitution. The first article is itself a noble summary of political wisdom. We submit it for the refreshment of our readers:

"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for a redress of grievances."

Nearly all the other amendments look, as this does, to the personal security and rights of the citizen. He is not to be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; he is to have the right of trial by jury; in criminal cases he is to be confronted in open court with the witnesses against him, and to have benefit of counsel; he is to be allowed to keep arms; his house is to be a sanctuary to him, and is not to be invaded except upon warrant, and this issued upon probable cause, supported by oath. The citizen is to have fair play on all sides. He is protected against wrong, whether it comes from his neighbor or from the government. And as a safeguard against wrong, it is evident that publicity was a prominent idea with the framers of the constitution. No inquisition, no star chamber, no secret tribunals of any kind, did they provide for; but for open churches and public courts, and liberal speech, and unfettered press. These were the rights they cherished; and for these, as well as against such abuses as the Declaration describes, they fought Great Britain.

Now, we wish to call the attention of our readers to the fact that the organized know-nothings of this country have based themselves on a platform directly the reverse of all this. We arraign them as teachers of tyranny, and as attempting to revive the worst ideas of George III.—They would undo, if let alone, the work which was done by the patriots of the revolution and the authors of our Union.—They are afraid of immigration, and they seek to discourage it by law. They strike at religious freedom, and would set up religious tests. They declare a war of races and would exclude naturalized citizens from office. Here, where Providence has taught them a great lesson of liberality, by commingling the labors and the blood of many nations, they yet set up the standard of bigotry and preach the doctrines of intolerance. With their lines of life cast for them in the midst of abundance, they grudge to feed the starving stranger with what they cannot eat themselves.—They make laborious calculations to prove that they must not dispose of what they find superfluous, lest some one of their remote descendants may come to be in need of it hundreds of years hence.—

They would keep millions of acres barren and useless, for generation after generation, in order that their virgin soil may be first broken, in the far future, by those whose ancestors came from Europe in some particular year. They thus endeavor to wall out philanthropy by columns of statistics, and justify proscription by the rules of arithmetic. Instead of appreciating a free press, they seek utterly to ignore it. Instead of proclaiming free speech, they put padlocks on their lips, and speak in whispers. Instead of public meetings to consider public affairs, they resort to secret assemblies, and fulminate persecutions in the dark. They administer oaths lest their doings may be known, and send out prejudiced and oath-bound men to equivocate as witnesses, and do wrong as jurors. How long could such persons hold sway in any country without making its people cowards and its government a despotism? Why, according to the know-nothing catechism, our fathers should have thanked King George for discouraging the emigration to this country of "foreigners," and should have insisted upon keeping every inch of American soil for native born Americans. The framers of the constitution, in this view, should have declared that Church and State should be forever one and indivisible; that a Protestant inquisition should be established here to keep out a Catholic one, that Congress should make no law forbidding the people to "keep dark," or to prevent the press from being silent, or to restrain good citizens from holding secret meetings by the light of tallow candles, and in places reached only by dark passages and narrow alleys. They should have secured to every American the privilege of trial by a packed jury, and in a court-room excluded from the public eye. They should have required elections to be carefully guarded, so that no one could not exchange grips and cabalistic signs with the inspectors at the polls. These are the glorious privileges for which know-nothingism contends. These are the American notions which will soon make a deep disgrace ever to have been connected with that pernicious organization. Demagogues may pamper it for a time with the hope of office. Good men may sometimes be misled by it for a brief interval, and think they are serving their country when they are really undermining its foundations. The order itself, in a few instances, may succeed in getting a snap judgment on the people, and electing its candidates. But it cannot exist in a republican government. Its seeds of dissolution are within itself. It is founded on wrong and falsehood, and is sure to die. There are many public men who will die with it; for the republic will not hereafter regard with confidence those politicians who have looked with favor on such a society. But the progress of events will not be stayed by it. Immigrants will still come here from the Old World, and will still be naturalized. If the laws of naturalization require to be corrected, the correction in due time will be made. But Congress will establish no religious tests, and attempt no such impossibility as to build a Chinese wall around America; much less will the people tolerate any partition of races among themselves.

Then and Now.

It is peculiarly refreshing just now, to get hold of a scrap of the past of Whiggery. We have met with one which we consider to be rich, when we take into account the present position of Whiggery and its allies, upon the native question. It is just to the point, and may be taken as a fair specimen of the *Marney* used by our ancient enemies at a time when they "stooped to conquer." The following is from the *Louisville Journal*, of June 14th, 1853:

"Mr. Pierce's nomination is a compliment to New Hampshire, and his election would be a still greater compliment to that State. We think, however, that New Hampshire is just about the last State in the Union that should be honored by compliments. She is the only State in the Union that tolerates an infamous religious test, denying to all Roman Catholic citizens the right to hold office. Her Constitution is at war with the fundamental principles of religious liberty and republicanism."

The *Journal*, at the present time is one of the most relentless and bitter Know Nothing sheets in the Union.

The *CHARACTER OF THE INFAMOUS MASSACHUSETTS KNOW-NOTHING LEGISLATURE*.—Hiss, the individual lately expelled from the Massachusetts Legislature, asserts that he can prove that one hundred and eighty members of that Legislature have, during the present session, visited houses of prostitution! One of these visitors, he says, is a reverend gentleman, high in office, who was closeted for half an hour with a lady of easy virtue, who was formerly a member of his congregation. A pretty set of men, truly, to "rule" over the land of the Puritans!

A society has been formed in De Soto, Iowa, by persons desirous of "maintaining a character of sobriety in this town," for the purpose of tearing down and demolishing the premises of such as sell liquor contrary to law? Several females belong to it, and sign the warning with the men.

The Democratic Creed.

The cardinal principles of the Democratic party and its distinctive characteristics are well set forth in the following "confession of faith." They contrast proudly with the narrow, illiberal, bigoted tenets of our political opponents. Reader, peruse them, and see if there is anything from which you dissent. They were the doctrines of our revolutionary fathers; and are generally in our Federal Constitution:

1. Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever State or persuasion, religious or political.
2. Peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations; entangling alliances with none.
3. The right of States and Territories to administer their own domestic affairs.
4. Freedom and equality; the sovereignty of the people, and the right of the majority to rule when constitutionally expressed.
5. Economy in public expenditures, and a sacred preservation of public faith.
6. Freedom of religion, freedom of the press, and general diffusion of information.
7. Opposition to all secret political organizations, and all corruption in politics.
8. A sacred preservation of the Federal Constitution and no religious tests for office.
9. No bigotry, or pride of caste, or distinctions of birth among American citizens.
10. Respect and protection for the rights of all.
11. The preservation of the naturalization laws, and the right of all to the public domain, and the protection of the American Government.
12. Opposition to chartered monopolies.
13. Common brotherhood and good will to all—especially to those of the household faith.

Election in NORWICH, CONN.—The Norwich election was a very important one, and like New Haven, shows like a powerful reaction against the secret party in Connecticut. We find the following account of it in the New York papers of Tuesday last:

Norwich, June 4, 1855.—At our city election, Wm. L. Brewer, democrat, on the largest vote ever given in this city, was elected Mayor by over two hundred majority, and every candidate on the Democratic ticket for Alderman, Common Council, Clerk, Sheriff, &c., was elected by about the same majority. Great rejoicings in the streets. The Know Nothing majority in the town last April was over three hundred.

MICHIGAN LIQUOR LAW STOLEN.—The Buffalo *Democrat* is informed by a correspondent that the engrossed copy, bearing the Governor's signature, of the Michigan Prohibitory Law, has been stolen from the archives at Lansing! The State is therefore without a Liquor Law, in a literal sense, though we presume that there is a copy somewhere upon the records of the Legislature, if not actually printed in the books of statutes. This is a peculiar case but probably the felon will be disappointed in his hope of being able to destroy the efficiency of the Law.

The people of Randolph county, Alabama, through a committee, have addressed a letter to Gov. Winston asking for assistance, and representing that many of them are actually suffering from a want of food, the result of three years of drought. They say they want something to eat, and want it now. Gov. Winston has no power to do anything for their relief, and submits their statements to the generosity of the public.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* is of the opinion that Dr. Gwin is undoubtedly the Senator elect from California. It fortifies its views by opinion of a Judge who has held one of the highest offices in the gift of the Government of the United States. The constitution of California only requires a plurality of votes for any legislative action, Dr. Gwin obtained such plurality for United States Senator.

The Indiana State Sentinel says: But the hour of battle has not yet come. In the meantime, speaking for the Democracy of Indiana, we proclaim that any party which refuses to admit a new State on the same equal terms with the other States of this confederacy, but attempts to attach to her admission conditions which trammel her equal sovereignty, is a party which ought to die, will die, and, by the help of God, we intend to do all we can to make die.

The Washington Star announces that the Secretary of the Interior has ordered the land offices at Chicago, Dixon, Quincy, Edmundsville and Palestine, in Illinois, to be closed up, and the books and other documents to be removed to Springfield, the seat of government of that State.

Alabama, Arkansas, Iowa, Kentucky Missouri and Texas hold their elections on the first Monday in August. Tennessee on the first Thursday, and North Carolina on the second Monday in September the election in Maine occurs, and that of Vermont on the first Tuesday of the same month.

"Knowing that the *Herald* would be the most public channel in which to get a notice," &c., &c., *Herald*.

Certainly it is. The veriest rascal in the world could "get a notice"—in other words, a puff—if he would only exhibit to the *Herald* office, a half section of "gun-ger bread."

In Europe the people take off their hats to great men; in America vice versa.

OBITUARY.

DIED.—In old Virginia, on Thursday, the 24th of May last, Sam alias Sambo. The deceased was brought to this country by his father, the Angel Gabriel, some three years since. Both were natives of Great Britain, and their object was to create discord and kick up a family quarrel among the American people, for which purpose, they organized secret political societies in every town and hamlet throughout the country. Under the cover of night they enticed the young and unsuspecting into their dens of wickedness, where they swore them to lie and practice deceit and hypocrisy. At the bidding of Sam, the members of the Holy Order, destroyed ballot-boxes, and hunted down like wild beasts, inoffensive people, whose only crime was that of being born in a foreign land. They invaded the Territory of Kansas, and drove from the polls her own legal voters. They ransacked the private schools of the catholic citizens of Massachusetts, and grossly insulted the pupils. In the name of liberty they practiced all manner of crime. The movements of the deceased were marked with violence and bloodshed, and aided by old Tories of the revolution, he succeeded in a few localities in triumphing over the American people.

Happy for the country the deceased was induced to enter the Old Dominion, where the avenging hand of a just Providence overtook him. The land of Washington was the least place we supposed the bloody emissary would have ventured, but it is a true saying that "the gods first make mad those whom they wish to destroy." So it was with Sam; he became intoxicated with the few successes he achieved in corporation elections, and rushed headlong into the jaws of the old line Democracy of Virginia, where, from the rough handling he received, he sickened, and on the 24th, as above stated, yielded up the ghost. His incarnate spirit is no doubt speeding to the regions of the damned. His paramour, Mrs. Patterson, attended him in his last illness, and wept bitterly when the physician, Joseph Hiss, pronounced his case hopeless. A few minutes before he breathed his last, he requested that Ned Bunline should convey the intelligence of his death to his father, the Angel Gabriel, that he might be buried with his brass knucks on. His coat or slung shot with which he had broken the heads of many "furniturers," he bequeathed to the heirs of Bill Poole. His money, some fifty thousand dollars which he had realized in selling charters to greenhorns to start Know Nothing lodges with, he gave to Gen. Joseph Hiss for the purpose of founding a house of assignation, where the Legislature of Massachusetts might spend the people's money. His funeral occurred precisely at midnight, the corpse being followed by a small number of Thugs, who showed their devotion to their chief and prophet by planting at the head of his grave a Upas tree and sowing dog-fennel and gypson weed upon the mound. The services closed and the Thugs groaning, tearing their hair, and beating their breasts which continued until daylight begun to dawn, when they slunk back to their hiding places.—*Crawfordsville Review*.

Know-Nothing Fraud Exposed in Philadelphia.

The Common Council of Philadelphia have, upon investigation, discovered that one Robert Newman, Know Nothing member of that body, had been elected to that position by fraudulent tax receipts and fraudulent naturalization papers, and perjury. He was unseated, and Van Horn, a Democrat, took his place as the legally elected candidate. In commenting upon this disclosure, the Philadelphia *Pennsylvania* says:

"We have now testimony of the most incontestible character, to show that both Mr. Hagart and Mr. Cherry were elected to the offices for which they ran, and that a clear majority of Reform candidates were elected to the Common Council. We heard an Alderman yesterday admit before an Examiner, in a contested election case, that blank tax receipts were taken out of his office fraudulently, and used, and that he had assumed the payment of persons' taxes who had not called upon him to pay the money. Where will this conduct lead? Just where it did lead at the recent election. Hundreds of votes were created that were utterly fraudulent. If an Alderman may assume one person's tax he may one hundred, when he is caught in his rascality. The magistracy is in the hands of the secret order, and most vilely has their power been used in the matter of tax receipts."

UNPOPULARITY OF THE WAR IN FRANCE.

—Horace Greeley writes thus to the New York *Tribune* from Paris:

"At all events, I feel confident that France desires peace, and that England is at heart in accord with her on this point. The two last men to accede to the impulse will be Palmerston and Louis Napoleon, because both are threatened with the loss of their places by its satisfaction. Were peace concluded this day, on the ground suggested by Count Buol for Austria, and accepted by Drouyn de l'Hay, and virtually by Lord John Russell also, John Bull would be in worse humor than he has been for a generation; the Whig Cabinet would be tossed over the wall immediately, and Earl Derby would probably be called to the helm. Here in France the war is far less popular than in Great Britain; in fact I cannot discern that, out of the ranks of the office-holders and the immediate adherents of Louis Napoleon, (two phrases to designate the same set of persons,) there is any feeling at all in favor of the war. But let peace be made on the Austrian, or any practicable basis, and let the army of the East be called home in its present temper, worn down by labor and suffering in the trenches of an abortive siege, and infuriated by such still more abortive and ridiculous demonstration as that recently made against Kerich, and I do not believe the Empire could stand through another winter."

Spooner and Rees, the celebrated Chairman and Secretary, we exposed in the Cincinnati proceedings, came before the light at Cleveland. Who now says we did not publish the truth.—*Ozio Statesman*.

The K. N. candidate for Governor of Louisiana, C. D. Biggery, and for Treasurer of State, L. D. Chablon, are both confessing Catholics.

The Vienna Conference has not taken

LATER FROM EUROPE.  
Arrival of the Atlantic.  
ANOTHER BATTLE.

The Allies Victorious.  
IMPORTANT NEWS.

New York, June 13.  
The Atlantic has arrived. She brings dates to the 2d inst.

General Intelligence.

The Allies have captured the Sea of Azoff as also the Russian camp at Tichernaya, besides various successes before Sebastopol.

The news comprises three distinct successes of the Allies.

1st. The French, in a sanguinary conflict, lasting the whole night of the 2d, took and retained an important position of defence before Sebastopol. No less than 3000 men were killed or wounded by the bayonet.

2d. The Allies made a rapid advance and retained the Russian lines on Tichernaya, without much loss, the Russians retreating to the hills.

3d. The Allies' expedition has obtained easy possession of Kerch and Comm and the Sea of Azoff, in which are now 4 allied steamers.

The Russians on the approach of the Allies, blew up the forts and burned 4 steamers and 30 transports, and half a million sacks of breadstuffs.

France and England decline any further conference.

The latest news is that the French have established a camp at Tickeroun.

It is said that Belgium will furnish 20,000 men.

Hopes of peace prevail.

Gortschikoff's account of the affair is this: Yesterday evening 17 battalions of the enemy, with reserves, attacked us. The French approach commenced the day before in front of Bastions 5 and 6. The combat was sanguinary and lasted during the whole night. Our 12 battalions lost 2,500 in driving back the enemy.

Pelissier telegraphs on the 25th at 10 P. M.: "To-day have occupied line of Tichernaya. Enemy, not in force, offered little resistance and retreated rapidly into the hills. We have definitely established ourselves in the works carried on the 22d and 23d. An armistice has been agreed upon for burying the dead. Enemies losses must be 5 to 6000 killed and wounded. Up to the 26th, the enemy has not made any demonstration either in front or against the lines on Tichernaya; the works of fortification at Kamersch are progressing."

He had a brief announcement of the French having driven the Russians from a strong position of defence and placed arms before Sebastopol. It occurred during the nights of the 22d and 23d, and was the most sanguinary affair that had taken place, being defended by nearly the whole garrison. Total loss on both sides, killed and wounded, set down at 8,000. Pelissier says the Russian loss is enormous, that of his own troops considerable, though much less. The French retain possession.

On the 24th the enemy fled, blowing up the fortifications on both sides of the straits, and destroying their steamers, some vessels and fifty guns fallen into the hands of the Allies.

Raglan further telegraphs on the 25th that Gen. Sir George Brown reached Yenikale, having the previous day destroyed a foundry near Kerch, where shot, shell and Minie balls were manufactured.

A despatch from Raglan on the 30th says: letters from admiral Brown.

Lyons, 29th, announced the destruction by enemy of four Russian war steamers and large depots of corn.

The Allied sloops succeeded in blowing up a magazine at Ararat, destroying about 100 merchant vessels.

Only one Russian steamship remained in Azoff.

An attack upon Inael and Reni confidently spoken of.

The garrison at Sebastopol drew most of their supplies from Kerch.

The capture therefore must exercise a speedy influence on the siege. Fifty cases of cholera and thirty deaths are reported among the British forces before Sebastopol; seven cases among the French.

The Sardinian Contingent landed in splendid condition, well supplied with the material of war.

Heat succeeded the rain.

A large convoy entered Sebastopol from the North side. The Russians are working vigorously on the North side, erecting earth work, &c.

The Allies have completed the 4th parallel. The British running all their heavy mortars into advance 4 parallels.

Two deserters from Sebastopol reported the Garrison strong, and that the hot weather was causing sickness.

A battle is reported at Dantzid on the 23d. The first division of Russian gunboats stationed at Swenborg, made a movement towards opposite coast, in the direction of Riga.

The French squadron sailed from Kell on the 22d to join the English.

The very latest from Memel is to the 26th ult., when the steamer *Driver* was sent into the Baltic ports and served vessels with official notice of blockades, and found the American ship Samuel Appleton, of Boston, which was also served with a warning to clear within six days. A day or two afterwards while out cruising, she fell in with the Appleton and an officer was sent on board to examine her papers, and found them perfectly in order, whereupon the officer demanded to see her bill of lading: The American Captain objected, which began to make difficulty. The officers insisted; when it turned out that the Appleton had just landed at Balist port 50,000 rifles, 10,000 revolvers, besides about 800 bales of cotton as ostensible part of her cargo. The ship was carefully overhauled but nothing contraband of war was found.

A French private despatch from Varna States that the allies are in possession of Tlepryuna on the right bank of the river two Russian batteries and several battalions, detached from the north of Sebastopol, were advancing to support retiring force.

The Vienna Conference has not taken

place. It is doubtfully reported that the new Austrian propositions have been peremptorily negatived by England and France. The Austrian negotiation more active than ever.

The Vice Roy of Egypt has given orders for the construction of a railroad across the Isthmus.

Menchikoff has returned to St. Petersburg and was well received by the Emperor.

There are 746 Russian prisoners in the hands of the English, while the Russians have but 108 privates and 10 officers belonging to the British not returned.

DEMOCRATIC PROSPECTS.—The prospects of the Democratic party were never brighter than they are just now. All the indications on this point are clear and unmistakable. Pennsylvania will be redeemed next fall without the shadow of a doubt, thus securing a Democratic U. S. Senator for the old Keystone—and, the result of the election in Virginia settles the question of the next Presidency in favor of the Democracy; a fact admitted by the New York Herald, the leading organ of Know Nothingism. All honest Democrats who were deceived will come back, and be truer to their former faith than ever—and for every disappointed office-seeker we lose we will gain ten honest men from the ranks of the old Whig line, who refuse to be sold like cattle in the market. There are now but two parties in this country—the Democratic and the Know Nothing. There is no neutral, no middle ground, and all who do not rally under the flag of Democracy, must rally under the black flag of Know Nothingism, no matter what their professions are. He that is not for us is against us.—*Bedford Gazette*.

Yesterday the prohibitory liquor law went into operation in Indiana. It is one of the most stringent and sweeping of any yet adopted. There will be some fluttering, and, we doubt not, our Hooier friends will grow tired of the old man of the sea before ne can beks hae off.

It is stated that a number of philanthropists of Boston have raised money enough to bring back the woman lately sent to England as a pauper, to give her \$200 in addition to make the return voyage comfortable and have agreed to raise \$1,000 if necessary to take care of her and her child after their return.

The Savings Bank of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, failed on the 6th inst. The Treasurer has been arrested and committed on a charge of embezzlement. The deficit is stated at \$300,000, and assets at \$120,000. A good deal of excitement prevailed.

A supplement of the Paris Press publishes the *on dits* relative to a bloody battle on the heights of Balaklava between the Russians and a corps of Turks and Egyptians. The Ottomans are said to have held the Russians in check for eleven hours. A reinforcement from the Allies forced the Russians to retire.

Dispatches from Chicago Friday evening state returns from twenty-three counties show a majority of over 10,000 against the liquor law. The State then stood 4,300 against the law. It was thought the law would be defeated.

Mrs. J. M. Bute, of Cambridge, Ohio, has recovered \$4,500 from the Central Ohio Railway Company, for injuries sustained by her driving a collision on their road last spring near Zanesville.

The Democratic Hard-shell Convention called a convention at Syracuse, N. Y. on the first Wednesday in September, to nominate candidates for State officers.

Mr. G. D. Bonlieap, Secretary to the French Legation, married Susan, the youngest daughter of Col. Benton, in Washington on Monday. Col. Fremont gave the bridal party a splendid entertainment.

Six fugitive slaves passed through Columbus on Friday night, bound for Canada.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

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AND  
CONCERT.

Zövelty, Instruction, Amusement.

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THE FORMER CONTAINING UPWARD OF 100,000 CURIOSITIES.

Will exhibit at PORTSMOUTH, on the FLOATING PALACE AND JAMES RAYMOND, Monday and Tuesday, June 25th and 26th. The Museum contains a complete

ZOOLOGICAL EXHIBITION.

Of every Wild and Rare Animal existing in Europe, Asia, Africa and America, including a full grown ELEPHANT, magnificent Giraffe; innumerable specimens of Birds, from the gigantic Ostrich to the wood of one hundred specimens of the fairy Humming Bird.

A STATUE GALLERY

Of figures, the size of life, among which are—Christ Preaching in the Temple, The Shipwrecked Galley, Simeon's Twining.

The Family of Napoleon, Washington and Lafayette, William Wallace and Helen Mar, Tom O'Shanter, Souther Johnny.

The Landlord and Landlady, The Chief Ulica—in the Dress he wore when Living.

Hundreds of Ancient and Indian War Weapons

A Panoramic View of the World.

Mineral and Vegetable curiosities without number—Ancient relics from Egypt, Greece, Rome, Pompeii and Herculaneum.

One Hundred and Fifty Oil Paintings.

Admission Twenty-five Cents, only.

AN ENTERTAINMENT AND CONCERT

Will be given in a beautiful Concert Room on the JAMES RAYMOND, immediately after the exhibition on the Palace, consisting of Ethiopian Melodians, Fancy and Common Dancers, Characteristic Dedications, etc. By a talented Troupe of Male and Female Artists.

Admission Twenty-five Cents.